TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The University Medical College, two Piano Factories and other Buildings Destroyed and Damaged.

St. James Lutheran Church Destroyed.

TOTAL LOSS ABOUT \$1,000,000.

\$150,000 in Wardrobes and Scenery Destroyed.

THE FIRE CROSSES THIRD AVENUE.

The Whole City Illuminated.

Two Piremen Burned to Beath, and Others Seriously Injured-The Bodies of the Men Recovered.

LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The terrible confiagration which commenced on Menday night in the Academy of Music, and which before its extinguishment destroyed so many buildings, was stayed about daylight yesterday morning, thanks to the naremitting exertions of Chief-Engineer Kingsland and the noble force under his command.

Nothing but the bare walls of the Academy are now standing. They are of enormous thickness, and, with the exception of a small period of those on the side and rear, are apparently scood and uninjured. Everything in the interior was burned

Of the University Medical College, nothing but a pertion of lege-its library, valuable anatomical museum, and other gove. So racidly did the flames from the Academy communisate with this building that there was no opportunity to save

Netwithstanding the late disastrons conflagration, there will be no interruption in the usual course of Lectures and Charques. Before the flames had finished their destructive work, arrangements were made to bold the Clinique under Dr. Benlay at the regular hour in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. It has not yet been decided where the temporary location is to be where the remainder of the course will be given. A new and it is to be haped a fire-proof building will doubtless soon eries on the ruins of the old.

By this fire perishes the wasenm of the late Dr. Mott. as well as the smaller collections of Drs. Bedford, Post, Van turen, Paine, Goulay and Finnell. The valuable apparatus of Dr. Draper is destroyed, with the exception of the balances. Dr Henry Draper meets with the annoying less of a telescopic mirror which had cost many menths of labor. Perhaps the greatest lose of all however, for the interests of science was the total destruction of the vast collections of the Lyceum o

Between the College and Third-ave, was the large five story sculle building occupied by Thue & Sone as a piano-forte manafactory, and by James Frazer as a resinurant. The whole of this large building was completely consumed, scarcely one brick being left upon another.

The buildings fronting on Third-ave., in the rear of the last mentioned building, were buildy damaged by fire and water. The high wind prevailing at the time carried the flames away from the buildings in the rear of the Academy and the Medisol College, and to this cause must be ascribed their safety. While the fire was at its hight flames were discovered burst-

o forte manufactory of Worcester & Co., situated on the sorth east corner of Third-ave, and Fourteenth st., and from the roof of the St. James Lutheran Church, in Fifteenth-st., near Third ave., and in the rear of the manufactory.

Attention was at once directed to this new danger, and streams of water were poured upon the lumber and the burn-ing church, but it was apparent that the latter was doomed to sestruction. The flames ran rapidly along the roof and up

the steeple, presenting a scene of sarpaesing grandeur.

Owing to the hight of the steeple it was found impossible to reach the flame, even with the powerful streams thrown by the steamors, and the intense heat drove back the fremen and rendered fatile their efforts. The steeple continued to burn for ever an hour, until, in fact, the whole edifice to which it was attached was destrayed. The whole interior and roof were burned, nothing but the side walls and stone tower now ernsh on the roof of the dwelling adjoining, doing considerable

demage. Bearly all of the lumber in the yard in the rear of the plane. forie manufactory of Worcester & Co. was destroyed. It consisted of oak, mahogeny, and black walnut, and being seasoned to the degree requisite for the manufacture of the soundingboards and casings of pisnos, cannot easily be replaced. All the ensings of the rear windows of the building are charred. and the panes of glass cracked by the intense heat. Although on five a dozen times, it was as often extinguished by the fire-

The Academy of Music was erected in 1854, by a number of rtockbolders, comprising the leading men of New-York, at a sort of \$375,000. The scenery and properties placed in it since that time, and which were completely destroyed, were walued at \$100,000. Mr. Kingsland, one of the Board of Directors, states that the building can be replaced as it was be-fore the fire for \$200,000. Of course this does not include the scenery and properties. The following are the insurances on the building, including \$30,000 on scenery and properties, which were owned by the stockholders:

which were owned by the stockholders:

Grocers, Resolute, Manhettan, Columbia, Commerce, Indemnity, Ster, Franklin, Commonwealth, Relief, Adristic,
Croton, Globe, Ins. Co. N. A., Yonkers and N. Y., Franklin,
Hoffman, Home, N. H., and Norwich, each \$5,000, St. Nicholas, Sterling, Brovoort, Jefferson, Hope, Gallatin, Fulton,
Merchants, Rutgers, Mechanice, New-Amsterdam, Exchange,
Empire City, Lainyette, Baltic, Fire, Trest, Firemen's Fund,
Abany City, Guardian, Importers and Traders', Western and
Buffalo, and Northwestern, each \$2,500, making a total of

The scenery and properties were the finest in the country, and cannot be replaced for years to come. The armor alone
was imported at a cost of \$25,000 about four years since by Mr. Ullmann. The scenery of L'Africaine, the latest new opera produced by Max Marcizek, cost \$5,000. It is comswied that appointments for 78 operas were destroyed.

Among the operas produced by Max Maretzek for which he has procured new scenery and appointments throughout, are Don Sebastian, Fra Diavolo, Crispino e la Comare, L'Africaipe, La Forza del Destino, and others. Of course all this is lost. What he most regrets, however, is the loss of music scores for all the instruments of 86 operas complete. The loss is almost irreparable, as it will take years of labor to replace them. Mr. Maretzek's loss will amount to about \$60,000; insured for \$10,000.

Mr. Grau, the manager, who occupied the Academy at the time of the fire with his troupe, loses \$25,000 on scenery and dresses. It is understood that he is insured for \$10,000. Sev-

eral of his principal slugers lose various amounts on costumes.

The Buislay Bros., acrobate, who were to lease the building at the conclusion of the opera season, the day previous to the fire moved into the Academy four trunks, containing a wardrobe valued at \$5,000. This was a total loss.

Emit Rullman, the junitor, occupied a portion of the building just time to escape from the building. They saved nothing whatever. Mr. R.'s loss will amount to about \$5,000. No

Henry Palmer & Co., the publishers of the opera libretto. lose about \$10,000 on books and stereotype plates. Some time since Mr. Palmer sent on to London for a splendid transformation scene for the grand new ballet which was to have beproduced next September. This work of art, which was pro-cured at great cost, arrived a day or two since from Lendon, and was, fortunately, deposited at Niblo's Theater by Mr. Palmer, preparatory to its removal to the Academy. But for this circumstance the scene would have been entirely destroyed. It is stated that the stockholders of the Academy, at a meet-

ing held yesterday afternoon, came to the conclusion to go to work at once and rebuild the edifice, in order to have it ready for the opera season next Fall. for the opera season next Fall.

The less on the College building, No. 107 East Fourteenthet, will amount to about \$45,000. It was erected in 1850 at a

goet of \$50,000. Insured for \$25,000 in the Long Island, Jeffs. son, North American, United States, and New-York Compa-

nies. None of the contents were insured.

The five-story building No. 109 was occupied by Ihne & Bons as a plane-forte manufactory. Loss on stock about

The corner building No. 111 East Fourteenth-st. and Nos. 116 and 120 Third-ave., was occupied by Col. James Frazer as a restaurant and dwelling. Loss about \$20,000. No insurance.

owned by a Mr. Jackson, who is now in Europe. Loss about \$30,000. Whether insured or not could not be ascertained.

No. 122 Third are, was a two-story building, and was occupied by Edward Hundt as a butcher shop and dwelling. The mentioned buildings were owned by Mr. Johnston, Loss

About \$2,000.

No. 124 Third ave, was occupied on the first floor by Edward Holmes, butcher. Loss on stock and fixtures, about \$1,000. Partially insured. The second and third floors were occupied by Mr. McKenna and others. They succeeded in getting out the most of their formure. The fourth floor was occupied by two families named Luckenback and Glynn. Their combined loss on formure will amount to \$300. No insurance.

No. 1244 was occupied on the first floor by Mr. J. H. Green, upholaterer, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He succeeded in cetting out the most of his stock and farmiture. Loss by water and moving, about \$500. No insurance. It is policy had run out but a few days previous to the fire. The third-floor was occupied by James Boyle as a dwelling. He also succeeded in removing a portion of his farmiture. Loss by fire and water about \$200. No insurance. The fourth-floor was occupied by Mr. Barris as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by fire and water \$300. No insurance.

The rear of No. 124 was occupied on the first and second floors by Brander Kobertson as a dwelling. Loss by water shout \$200, no insurance. Fart of the third floor was occupied by Michael Dulten, whose loss on furniture will be about \$200, no insurance. The remainder of the floor was occupied by Mrs. Fogarty and Mrs. Mack, whose combined loss on furniture will be about \$100. The basement was occupied by a Mrs. Kennedy, who lesses a triling amount on furniture.

No. 126 was occupied by Saman Jones on the first floor, as a wall-paper and paint store, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He also owns the building. He loss of furniture will be about \$100. The basement was occupied by a first floor, as a wall-paper and paint store, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He also owns the building. He loss of furniture will be about \$100. The Also owns the building. He building Nes. No. 124 Third ave, was occupied on the first floor by Edward

dwelling. He also owns the building. His loss by fire and water will amount to \$500, insured for \$13,500. The 3d floor was occupied by Mrs, Rooney as a dwelling. Less on furniture by woser slight.

Hirstic Woreseter & Co. who occupy the building Nos. 117, 119, 121, 123, 123 and 127 Third-ave, and Nos. 113 and 115 Mant Fourteenthst, estimate their less at \$10,000 on building and stock. Insured for \$6,000 on building in the Bowery Company, and \$5,000 each on stock in the City and Republic, and \$2,000 in the Pacific Companies.

The Latheran Church, No. 107 East Fifteenth-st, the Rev. Mr. Windkind, pastor, was built in 1556, at a cost of \$2,000. The loss is about \$55,000. Insured for \$3,000 each in the Brooklyn and Stay exant Companies, \$4,000 in the Pacific Companies.

No. 129 Third-ave, was occupied as a clothing store and dwelling by Mr. Mish. Less about \$500. Insured for \$3,000 in the Pacific Company.

The Church of the Hely Redeemer, directly opposite the Academy of Missio, was on fire around the large ornamental circular window in front, at one time, but the flames were quickly extinguished with no further damage than smoking the window already mentioned and wetling the interior of the church somewhat. A dwelling alengside shows the intense heat to waich it was salected by the paint on the door and windows, which has shirvleds and pecied off.

The building No. 6 Irving place, occupied on the first floor as a reasurant by Wo. Alexander, and the queper portion by Mrs. Romaire as a bearding-house, immediately adjoining the Academy, was at one time in great danger, and the occupants our memory of the first floor as a reasurant by Wo. Alexander, and the queper was even more reporter conversed, state that the Academy was undoubtedly fired in three places by some person or persons. The Chief-Engineer Ringsiand and others with whom our reporter conversed, state that the Academy was undoubtedly fired in three places by some person of persons. The Chief-Engineer Ringsiand and others with whom our reporter conversed, st

ways and windows.

AN EXCITING SCINE.

When the gas went out a rush was made by those inside for the doors and other modes of exit, and a number succeeded in making their escape by that means, but it was known that there was still a number in the burning outling. While discussing the means that should be adopted to save them, so perious a task was it considered to enter the burning building, cries were heard proceeding from beneath the steps leading into the Academy from Irving-place. Axes were at once procured and the wooden steps were dashed away by strong and willing hands, and from the gloom and smoke were drawn its half sufficeated firemen amid the cheers of their comrades.

The rescaed men, we are pained to say, did not comprise all who entered the building. In a few moments it became positively known that David B. Waters, Foreman of Engine Co. No. 5, and one of the members, named Foter H. Walsh, were missing. The Chief Engineer states that, just previous to the gas being extinguished, he saw then in advance of their pipe, on the stage. Without doubt, in the darkness they become lost in the labyrimiths of the stage, and were soon reduced to mucon-sciousness by the dense and blinding smoke which filled the building.

sciences by the dense and unusing smear building.
Both of these men were insured against accidents in the New-York Accidental Insurance Co., for the sum of \$1,000. They, in common with the other members of the department having recently been presented with a policy in the above Company by the Board of Firs-Underwriters. By this limely Company by the Board of Firs-Underwriters. By this limely company the same Company of the men receive \$1,000 cach. John Dense Company the same Company to the same Company that the same Company the same Company the same Company that the same Company the same Company the same Company that the same company

gift the families of the men receive \$1.000 each. John Dennin, badly burned, receive \$2 per week from the same Company, while disabled.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday moraling, the body of Walsh was found near the spot where he was last seen by Engineer Kingsland. It had become covered by a mass of rabbiah, and was thus somewhat protected from the fury of the finner. The intense heat had, however, so shriveled the corpse that secarcely a semblance of humanity was left to indicate that the shapeless mass enveloped in the remnants of a rubber coal had been at one time a hale, hearty man, endowed with life and mind. From the position in which the corpse was found, it would seem that in the confusion he had attempted to regain the street, but mistook his way, and instead of attempting to reach the Fourteenth-st. entrance had gone to the Fifteenth-st, side, and sank unconscious at the door of one of the dressing-rooms. Later in the day the body of Waters was found, He had apparently suck down on the spot on which he was standing when the gas went out; not knowing which way to go, he apparently made no effort to escape. The body of Mr. Waters was almost entirely consumed. So little remained, in fact, that it would have been impossible to have recognized him but for a knite and a key which were found in the pockets, and were known to have belouged to him. The bodies were exhumed by a gang of men from Engine Company No. 3, acting under the direction of Engineer W. W. Rhodes.

The remains of the unfertunate men were conveyed by their surviving comrades to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-House. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest. In order to obtain their evidence is full, he concluded to post-pone the inquest until the ruins of the Academy can be thoroughly searched, in order to accertain if there are any more bodies buried beneath them, many persons being of the opinion that there are. It is stated that the remains of Mr. Waish will be buried from the capture-house of the company well as the company of

STATEMENT.

Michael Stapleton, a member of Engine Company No. 5, states that he and the deceased were on the stage with the pipe of his engine, near the footlights, when the gas was shot off so suddenly. He sprang toward the door, and sinking on his hands and knees, found the hose. Following this, he finally arrived at the stage door on Fourteenth-st., completely exhausted. He reported that Walsh and Waters were instide, and efforts were made to reach them, but without avail, the smoke and flame coming out of the entrances in blinding volumes.

OTHER CASUALTIES. STATEMENT.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Alexander B. Grant, the stage carpenier, in attempting to extinguish the fiames, had his face and hands badly burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Wenjirg, a member of Engine Company No. 19, was also hadle burned.

extinguish the frames, had his tace and hands badly oursel. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Weging, a member of Engine Company No. 19, was also badly burned.

Officer Van Ranst of the Eighth Precinct, while adding in removing property from the Lutheran Church on Fifteenth-at, was struck upon the head by a piece of the faling ceiling, and was badly damaged. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. His burt is not considered dangerous.

THE POLICE.

Within a short time after the commencement of the fire the police telegraph summoned to the spot the reserves from nearly all of the police-stations below Forty-second-st. Lines were formed around the block, and the immense throng, which had congregated even at that late hour, were kept back, enabling the firemen to work to advantage. The force was under the command of Capts. Cameron, Caffrey and Speight, and remained upon the ground until long after daylight; they were unremitting in their exertions, and succeeded in removing and preserving considerable property, often at the risk of their lives. One of their number, as is mentioned above, came near falling a victim to his well meant efforts.

THE PIREMEN.

lives. One of their number, as is mentioned above, came near falling a victim to his well meant efforts.

THE PIREMEN.

It is the testimony of all with whom we have conversed that on no previous occasion did the firemen work with more vigor, or expose thems lives to danger more freely in their efforts to star the progress of the flames. This is evidenced by the fact that two, if not more, of their number fell victims to their devotion, while a number of others had narrow escapes. Chief Engineer Kingsland was early on the ground and took charge of the fire, and to his good judgment may be ascribed the fact that no more buildings were destroyed. He was ably seconded by Engineers Percy, Bates, Orr. Sullivan, Rhodes and others. That the large phano-forte manufactory of Worcester & Co. on the north-cast corner of Third ave, and Fourteenth-st., was not destroyed, causing an immense loss, was owing to their exertions. The front of the building, owing to the intense heat, was on fire several times, and as often extinguished. In the rear a large amount of seasoned lumber was burned, and all of the rear window-casings were charred, but the interior was scarcely touched. To render it worse, the Lutheran Church, in the rear of the manufactory was burning at the same time, so that it was literally between two fires.

THE ACADEMY TO BE REBUILT.

The Board of Directors of the Academy of Music held a meeting yeaterday afternoon while the runs of their magnificent building were still smouldering with heat and smoke, and appointed a Committee to take immediate steps for the rebuilding of the Academy of Music, to be finished by November 1, for the occupation of Mr. Maretzek.

Description of the Fire. The intelligence that the Academy of Music was on

fire brought together an immease concourse of excited people in a surprisingly short space of time, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. By a number of associations, the Academy was dear to the hearts of New-Yorkers. Exteriorly and nteriorly, it was a magnificent building, and the choicest notes of the best singers in the world had resounded through its spacious halls. It was in a measure, the grand temple of music in this hemisphere. The Opera House in Cincinnati In a gafe in the raige he has \$5,000 worth of eliver ware. This (also destroyed by fire) was the only establishment that began | p. m.

will probably be got out in good order. The building is to rival it. Strangers, arriving in the metropolis, went to the "Academy" as American tourists in Paris go to the Tuil-

Such artistes las [Patti, [Parodi, Piccelemini, Laborde and Soutag trilled their sweet airs to American ears in this home building was completely destroyed. Loss about \$1,900. No.

1224 was a one-story building, occupied by Mr. Kuitz as a lager beer saloon. Loss about \$600; insured. Both the last
warblers of the sterner sex were also numerous and prominent -embracing such names as Brignoli, Carl Formes, Amodio and Junca. At sessons when the opera was silent, the Acadand Junea. At seasons when the opera was sheat, the Academy was also used for our grandest political gatherings, and the voices of some of the grandest speakers in the country have been heard within its walls. Indeed, there were a thou-band associations which rendered this building a source of pride to most New-Yorkers, and the Academy of Music, with a number of surrounding buildings, is now no more. As the conflagration in this, as well as in other respects, was a very extensive and remarkable one, it is well that it should now b considered at length, though a description of the event more complet and full than the report of any other paper has

already appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

At a few minutes before midnight the the fire was discovered, the first indication being a larid glare, which filled the entire interior of the vast building, and steadily grew brighter. The alarm was quickly sounded, crowds of men gathered from all portions of the city, and the fire-engines made their appearance, and went to work.

A more magnificent conflagration can hardly be imagined than that which, in the space of a few hours, deroured the entire block between Irving-place and Third-are, en Fourteenth-st. In the course of an hour, upward of 20,000 spectators were congregated in the adjoining streets. The light in the Academy brightened into vivid flame, the reflection of which on the adjoining houses was wonderfully luctrous and beautiful at the time. The heavens were somewhat overcast, but, just before the fire broke out, the moon shone bright and the sky was filled with stars—which, however, soon hid their diminished heads in the might care which broke from the doomed edifice when the fire reached its hight. The streams from the engines seemed nothing more than mere fountain jets, and appeared ridiculous in contrast with the rushing fire. We never saw a fire operate with the same force. Hardly ten minutes had elapsed, after the alarm was given, before the whole vast edifice was exveloped in flames. It began in the parquet, or beneath Section F., and must have shot up to the dome with wonderful rapidity.

A spectator who had a glimpse of the interior at the time describes it as having been inexpressibly grand. describes it as having been inexpressed, it is twinkle, and the which concealed the stage, was gone in a twinkle, and the rich scenery behind it was also quickly consumed, the inflammable material feeding the flames with wonderful rapidity. The scene which lay behind the curtain, at the time of the fire, was a representation of Italian scenery, very beautifully painted, and in a few seconds it was destroyed by the flames. They went from tier to tier, licking up everything. Balcony after balcony went down with a rush, and the interior of the theater, which a short time before had centained a large audience, was nothing but rearing, living, crackling, howling

Outside, the spectacle was not the less imposing. The fiames appeared to reach the heavens themselves, and there was the greatest danger that they would communicate with other buildings. In the street, there were fears of an explosion, and even the police were terrified. In the meantime, the industrious engines played their little streams upon and into the fireapparently having as much effect as a syringe, if exercised n the the eternal fire of Pandemonium.

Haif-consumed pieces of scenery floated through the air, alighting upon the adjoining buildings. The sir was filed with flying flame. Great balls of fire rushed through the atmosphere, and the high wind which was prevailing, wafted them

far.
In less than an hour after the commencement of the fire, a dozen buildings adjoining were blazing, and the efforts of the firemen appeared to be in vain. Two plane manufactories were destroyed, one of them being caught on the outside of Third are. But one of the grandest features of the configuration was the destruction of St. James's Church, on Fifteenth-st., between Second and Third-aves., which, notwithstanding its distance from the place where the fire began, was one of the first buildings to take fire from the flying timbers and canvas. The steeple, which was built of wood, was completely enwrapped in the devouring element, illuminating the scene for miles around. At length it fell with a tremendous crash, covering the building next to it with blazing material; but through the efforts of the firemen this building was saved. But gradually the firemen conquered the fire, and the blaze which had illuminated the city for several bours grew dimmer and dimmer until they finally died away at about daylight, and the Academy of Music was a smoldering rain.

Seven Thousand Cords of Wood Barned. ALEXANDRIA. Va., Tuesday, May 12, 1866.
About 7,000 cords of Government wood were burned last light. The fire was extinguished this morning.

A fire this morning on Cat, destroyed Depenhait's harness factory, Cook & Purcell's extensive stables, and several other buildings. Loss about \$15,000. Fire at Caire, Ill.

Camo. Tuesday, May 22, 1866.
Half a block of wooden buildings on the Ohio Levec, including the Virginia Hotel, were burned this morning.
Loss over \$75,000; partially insured.

The Fing Presentation in Philadelphia on the 4th of July - Disfranchisement of Beserters. HARRISBURG Pa., Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

neing that an order has been issued by the Stanton announcing that an order has been issued by the Adjutant-General granting, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, permission to all the Regular Army officers, who commanded in Pennsylvania Regiments, to be present at the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

The question of the constitutionality of the law disfranchising deserters in Pennsylvania will be argued in the Supreme Court to-morrow. It is expected that all the Justices will be present and that Attorney-General Meredith will appear in support of the law.

The Lord Bond Rabbery.

Judge Cardoza has rendered the following opinion on the motion to admit Ferguson, implicated in the Lord bond robbery, to bail:

bond robbery, to ball:

"I decline to interfere with the action of Mr. Justice Dowling, for the following reasons: The District Attorney stated in the argument before me that the papers in this matter, which is certainly one of the most supendous robberles ever perpetrated, would be sent to the Grand Jury on Wednesday. The delay, therefore, will be inconsiderable. Bloudd the prisoner not be indicted, of course he will be speedily released from custody, or if an indicting the legislate by the speedily released from custody, or if an indicting the legislate him, the question of bailing him can be presented to it.-Court in which the indictment is found. Although I have undoubtedly the power to bail. I think it much better, at least in a case like this, to leave that subject to the magistrate whose jurisdiction is exclusively over criminal cases, and whose familiarity with the administration of criminal justice give them especial advantages in determining questions of this kind. I do not mean to asy that there may not be instances in which it would be my duty to take bail. I only mean that under the circumstances of this case, if the action of the committing magistrate in refusing to take bail is to be disturbed, either before or after indictment. I think it proper that the application should be addressed to either the City Judge or the Recorder, or to the Court of Oyer and Terminer which is now in session. The prisoner will therefore be remanded, and the motion to bail be refused without prejudice to such further application in that behalf, in accordance with the riews above expressed as he may be advised to make." Ordered accordingly. "I decline to interfere with the action of Mr. Justice Dow

Alleged Mutiny in the North River.

In the United States Commissioner's office vesterday, in the case of the United States against Patrick Ormond, John Smith and seven others, of a crew of the ship Escort. the prisoners were charged with attempting to raise a revoit on board of the ship Escort while off Fier No. 8, N. R. Henry W. Sherman, the mate, testified that they came to him on Wednesday and asked him if he was going to let them leave the ship. He refused them, John Smith then said he would do no more on board ship, not even heave up anchor. Witness gave them to next moraing to consider. The next morning he sent the third mate to have the men turn to and pump ship. He reported they would not turn to. Witness then went torward himself. Patrick Ormond said they had knocked off and were not going to turn to. He then boisted the flag for the police boat. Police Capt. Hartt came alongside and asked them if they were going to turn to, and they sail refused. They were then arrested. There were 22 men in all on board. The accused belonged to both watches.

To Mr. Spencer: We came in on Monday evening and the trouble occurred on Tuesday evening. Case adjourned to Wednesday, at 1 p. m. John Smith and seven others, of a crew of the ship Escort.

THE DIFFICULTY AT NEW-ALMADEN.—There seems to be a prespect of a settlement of the deplorable difficulty at the New-Almaden mines-a difficulty which results in a direct injury to the people of the coties State, as it affects the market for one of the most mecasary articles used in mining operations on the whole Facific coast. The Sax Jose Parries of the 14th inst. says: "There is a report on the streets that the New-Almaden Mining Company had concluded to withdraw the prohibition against persons living at the mines purchasing goods and necessaries of life from outside persons. On inquity, Mr. Plister informed us that the Superintendent had so informed him. If the Company will carry out this determination, and allow free trade there, a large step will be taken toward a reconciliation of the difficulties. On almost everything the cost price at the mines is 100 per cent over the price of provisions and goods is Sail Jose." A correspondent of The Alia, writing from San Jose on this subject, says: "As near as I can find out, they have based orders to let the stages go on the bill without secreture them, and let the peddlers of mast, regstables, etc., go up also. They charge told, however, and permit no one to start any kind of a stove there, so there can be no compatition in the general merchandies business. But it gives the miners a chance to buy what they like in San Jose, and have it sent up by stage."

[Alia California, April 17. THE DIFFICULTY AT NEW-ALMADEN. -There seems

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.-The Board met at 2 clock yesterday afternoon the President, Supervisor Smith. in the chair. The only important business transacted was the

A Landing on Indian Island-The Invaders Retreat Before a British War Steamer.

EASTFORT, Maine, Tuesday, May 22, 1866. Two boats, loaded, it is supposed, with Fenians, effected landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged.

The British war steamer Niger steamed from Campo Bello for the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars as yet.

Erie no a Penian Point d'Appni-The Seizure of Arms-Indications of a New Canadian Attack - Description of Cronin, the Consigner of Arms. From Our Special Correspondent.

Ents. PA., May 21, 1866. Notwithstanding the sorry failure of Killian in his Notwithstanding the sorry lander of the proposed attempts on Canada, the spirit of Fenian aggressiveness is still active. Campo Bello and Buffalo have given place, as points d'appui, to

On Friday last, Gen. H. L. Brown, the Sheriff of this County, received a telegram from the District Provost Marshal at Pittsburgh, stating that a large number of Fenian arms would arrive in Erie that day or the next, consigned to M. J. Cronin, an auctioneer in this city, and directing him to seize and hold them until the Provost Marshal could arrive. They came on Saturday, and were conveyed to Cronin's premiseswhen the Sheriff attached them, and a guard from the detachment of the 4th U. S. Artillery, now stationed here, was placed over them. The arms are contained in 81 boxes, of varying sizes and shapes, marked as "machinery," "hardware," "agricultural implements," &c., and directed to "F-Cronin." They have not yet been opened, and probably will not be until the arrival of the Provest-Mershal. It is said that Cronin denies that the arms are intended for use by the Fenisns, but are to be sold, and points to an advertisement in The Daily Dispatch as proof. His advertisement, however, did not contain "guns" as among the goods offered for sale, until a few days ago, when he had it changed; probably, from a knowledge that the United States authorities had evi dence in regard to these cases of "hardware." These are the facts as they stand now. A regular guard, with fixed bayenets, paces back and forth before the immense heap of boxes, and

allows no person to approach.

I believe that there is an intention to make this the place for the next demonstration on Canada. To show that there are reasons for this supposition, allow me to state a few facts in regard to this city and port, and the expectations of the Feniaus. In the early part of April Pennsylvania Center, Dr. Donnely, made a visit to this city, on business connected with the Brotherhood. In a conversation with him he informed me that in the oil region were several thousand enrolled, ablebodied men, ready at any moment to respond to a call from the Fenisuleaders for a descent on Canada. He said that, as soon as remain reasors for a descent on Canada. He said that, as sood as navigation was opened here, by the removal of the ice, this port would be used for that purpose. He intimated his intention to press the advantages of Eric on the New York managers as the best point from which to reach Canada. In regard to the excellment of men in the Fenian service in this vicinity, I am in possession of facts, not necessary to detail here, which places it beyond a doubt that there are a large number of men within easy reach of Eric, who are ready for any enterprise which receives the sanction of the Fenian managers.

We are separated from the Canada shore by only twenty old miles of Lake navigation. Until last April we had no force here to interfere with any movement of the Feulans from this pert. The one company of artillery now here will suffice for the present. Lying in the harbor is the revenue cutter Com-modore Perry, and so vigilant are its officers that fishing parties and parties of pleasure are overhauled almost every day. A day or two ago, a deacon of one of our churches refused to lay-to and report, when a rifle-ball was sent through his boat.
It is evident that the Government is on the alert, and that no attempt to move from here upon Canada will be successful.

Crouin, the auctioneer referred to, is said to be a Fenian bolding an office in the Brotherhood. He is an Irishman, and commanded a Mississippi gunboat in the war. He is a daring and courageous man, and excellently well fitted for leading a desperate enterprise. The Michigan, a paddle-wheel steamer of 18 guns, now at Buffalo, is under orders for this port, and is daily expected here. Possibly, the seizure of these arms, and the investigations which the Provost-Marshal will undoubtedly inaugurate, will break up the intended movement for the present; but there is reason for believing that an attempt will be made by the Fenians to descend upon Canada from this place as soon as there appears to be the least chance

RORY O'MORE AT THE WINTER GARDEN. Lover's familiar and lively drama of "Rory O'More" was brought out at the Winter Garden on Monday, and repeated last serving, and is to held the stage during the week. It is an interesting play, despite an air of improbability in several of its important incidents, and it affords a good part for Mr. Berney Williams, who plays Rery O'More with a good deal of emphatic merriment. There is no need to rehearse the hair breadth er apes through which Rory makes his way, in that persevering but rather blind effort which—at least in Irish plays—is forever being presecuted, to everthrow the tyramy of the Saxin, and place the green above the red. He is an indefatigable patriot, and Lover has provided him, in this play, with several opportunities of displaying his devotion to old Ireland, his shrewdness in outwitting the red-costs, and his unfalling juviality and true Celtic humor. The scene wherein he burns, to light his pipe, a letter that would have consigned him to the scaffold, had it been found upon his person, is of the exciting character of this highly-spiced drams, and it gives Mr. Williams his best opportunity for the display of quiet dramatic art. That is a pathway into which Mr. Williams does not habitually stray-his talents being better adapted for the more emphatic style of fun than for the subtler methods of acting; he makes many telling points, in the collequial portions of the dialogue, and we are not sure that the character of Rory O'More does not present him in the very best light. Mrz. Williams also appears in the stereotyped Irish girl part. Mr. Charles Walcot, jr., acts, with care and spirit and good effect, the part of De Weiskin. There are a few coarse points in "Rory O'Mors," which do not augment the interest of the play. The aliusion to the "little animala," for instance, is most offensive. Mr. Stuart has brought out this piece with appropriate scenery. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will take their Farewell Benefit on Friday evening, when they will appear in three dramas. Their engagement at the Winter Garden will close on Saturday evening. Next Monday they will not in Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A typographical error caused us, yesterday, to desande Mr. Rowe's Micawber as dry and vapid instead of dry and rapid. Rapid it is, in point of delivery, and that mars it. But it has many humorous qualities.

The Matinee at Wood's Theater to-day should be remembered by the admirers of tight pieces and light acting. Th Worrell Sisters appear in "The Elves," and "The Fool of the Family " is also acted.

There is an afternoon performance at the Circus to-day-the last afternoon performance but one of the season. Let it be

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Barnum's Museum proves attractive. We shall refer to the performance at another time.

The Late Hon. Preston King-Coroner's Investigation, and Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the finding of the body of the late Hon. Preston King, Collector of the Port of New-York, was concluded before Lynch, Brooklyn, yesterday. The evidence taken shows the

Lynch, Brooklyn, yesterday. The evidence taken shows the following:

Wm. Monahan, residing at No. 212 East Thirty second-st.
N.Y., employed at the Astor House, testified that Mr. King occupied Room No. 11, near the private entrance on Vesey-st.; deceased left his room on the morning of the 13th of November, 1865, about 8; o'clock; a gentleman occupying the same room took care of him; deceased had his overcoot on when he left; had not taken any breakfast that morning; did not notice anything peculiar about his manner or appearance; saw the hat brought to the hotel after the suicide; it looked like the hat Mr. King was in the babit of wearing; witness has charge of the private entrance of the hotel, and his business is to look after people who go in or out.

Theodore S. Parker testified that he resides in Hobeken, N. J., and does business at No. 150 West-st. N. Y.; is in the grocery business; on a Monday morning, some time in November, about 89 o'clock, a large man came in the store and bought a bag of shot; when he left next morning saw the description of a man who had jumped off the ferry-boat, and approsed it was the same person who had been in the store the day previous; the man weighed about 250 pounds, smooth-faced, and about 69 years old; had on a dark overcoat; he came back soon after and got something from my porter, and went away again. Witness's partner informed Mr. O'clel, the Naval Officer, in relation to the man who had bought the shot. The rope exhibited corresponds with the rope the porter said he had sold to the man.

Henry Welsh, porter in the above witness's store, testified to selling deceased a bag of shot and two pieces of rope yarn, which he field to the haje and put it about his neck; he put the shot in his breast, witness faily identified the rope; had on any by his partness of the porter said to selling deceased a bag of shot and two pieces of rope; said the veroat was dark bine.

Howard H. Masy testified to being on the Christopher-st. ferry-boat Chancellor Livingston one morning: a man

the slarm.

James Kenny, a policeman strached to the Atlantic Dock, testified to finding the body of deceased floating into the dock on Monday about 4 o'clock a.m.; secured it and towed it to the east end of the Rasin, where he made it fast; a Custom-House officer was with him at the time, and thought it was the body of Preston King.

THE PENIANS.

Yesterday, Tuesday, at lo'eleck p. m., the examination was resumed. The first witness examined was Preston King Webster. He testified: I reside in New-York at the Park Hotel, was sequalisted with the deceased; he was my coosin. I saw him lest in the Spring of 1849—th must be 16 or 17 years since; I saw his body in the water at Atlantic Busin and in the Dend House; I receglized the body; I knew it by the clething, and he softence, to some extent; I i knew it by the clething, and he softence, to some extent; I had some of his clothing gloc. I knew his spectacles and knife; I took them home, and the members of the family identified them; he also had a shoe-horn and a silver tobacco box; there was no name on them, but they was identified; I am as positive that the body was that of Mr. King as that I have my senses; he had been home six or seven days a short time before his death; he appeared peculiar, and my sisters thought he was deranged; his manner was quiet, but he was deranged; he had been in poor health for some time—say two or three weeks; he had taken baths and sweats; my sister thought him deranged from the fact that he got up two or three times in the night and came to her room to see if she was comfortable; she told mother in the morning that she thought him chav; she told mother in the morning that she thought him craw; he brought some money with him, but had no considerable amount on his person; I examined the hough at the Dend House, and saw no asigns or marks of violence. I recognized the body when it was in the water, when Mr. King was deranged before, he was at times violent, but not always; he was probably out of his head two or three weeks before his death.

Martin Thatcher sworn—I reside in West Thirty-fourth-st.

was probably out of his head two or three weeks stated death.

Martin Thatcher sworn—I reside in West Thirty-fourth-st., New York, have known Mr. King perhaps 40 years, I know nothing positive of his death; went to Hobsken and recognized the last found on the ferry-boat; I recognized the body found at Atlantic basin; I know his clothing and features; I had been with Mr. King for some time before his death—three or four weeks before; I saw be was getting Iname, and I tried to get him away from the Custom-House; he said he was sorry he had taken the position; there was a great deal of labor, and he was much worried by suits commenced against him as Colector; he came to my house about a week previous and sat down on a chair with his hat on, he then got up and started off without speaking. I asked him where he was going, and he said he really did'at know; I tried to permade him to go home; he put it off from time to time; finally on Friday he started; got as far as Fishkill Landing and came back; I went to the Custom-House and took him to my house; I sent for his physician, who tried to get him to take an opinte, but he declined, and ofter some personsion he took the medicine in his mouth, but did not swallow it; he refused to go home; on Sanday evening, a week previous to his death, he took tise cars and went home to Ogdenshung; before he went heme, about 3 oclock on Sunday morning, he insisted on my getting in a carriage and taking him to Staten Islant, I persuaded him not to go; he was in a high state of excitement, and asked me several times if I thought he had better go home; after seeing him in the cars and wishing him good by, he called me back and again asked me if I thought he had better go home; Mr. King was deranged in 1858; I did not see him from the time I left him at the cars until I saw him at the Doad-House; Dr. Sherman accompanied Mr. King to Ogdeneburg; Mr. L. L. Bridges was the youth who siept with Mr. King the night before he did, he stopped at the Astor Hense; Mr. King was nearly 0 years of acc death.

Martin Thatcher sworn—I reside in West Thirty-fourth st.,
New York, have known Mr. King perhaps 40 years: I know

youth who siept with Mr. Aing the Mr. King was nearly 60 years of age, lucking about one mouth; I was satisfied in my own mind that his brain was affected; he was very attentive to his business and I blink he overtaxed his strength at the Custom-noss and I blink he overtaxed his strength at the Custom-noss and I blink he overtaxed his strength at the Custom-nose, and I blink he overtaxed his strength at the Custom-nose, and I blink he overtaxed his strength at the Custom-nose, he weighted at one time 250 pounds; during his last attack it was almost impossible to get him to sit down; he would walk the floor almost constantly.

Wm. H. Burleigh, sworn, testified that he had known Mr. King since 1848; knew nothing of his death except by hearsay; saw the body the morning it was found in the Arlantic Dock, and recognized it as that of Mr. King; though his nervous system was affected by his close application to business; saw him last alive about a week or ten days before his death. This concluded the evidence, and the Coroner explaining the principal portion of the testimony ellerted the lury retired, and after a short alisence brought in the following verdict:

"That the said Freston King cause to he death by complete from the ferry boat Chamelled Livington into the North River and drowning on the Lint of November, lets, white labering ander a state of temporary unsanity." temporary insanity.

Signed—ii. P. Hart, G. W. Martin, Thos. Galligher, George Beard,
James McLeod, F. Z. Tacker, S. Bromberg, John Cockle, Javors.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE. Meeting Vesterday Afterpoon-970 Licenses

Granted-The first Trial before the Board. The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, immediately upon the adjournment of the Board of Health, President Schultz in the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Applications reported the names of 970 persons whom they recommended as suitable to be intrusted with licenses. Of these 115 are from parties residing in Brooklyn and 42 from Staten Librat. They were all passed, which makes a total thas far granted by the Board of 4,470.

Judge Boswerth presented four applications, accompanied by numerous affiderity, from persons to women the police captains had refused to deliver blacks.

A motion to refer them to the Cosmittee on Applications was opposed by Mr. BERGEN, upon the ground that although policemen were not perfect, and sometimes permitted themelieves to be controlled by prejudice, their information had been found mainly correct, and he objected to having the applications seat back to a committee that had already rejected them. The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon.

them.

An explanation to the effect that the mornings of the 26th and 26th have been set apart for a general bearing of those who could not be carefully heard in the crowd apset Mr. Bergen's objection, and the motion of Mr. Bosworth prevailed. Commanucations from sundry parties who desire liceuses at a smaller sum than the Board allows were referred to the Committee on Applications.

Two letters, from persons who have lost their licenses, asking for duplicates, were also read and referred to the same Committee.

ing for duplicates, were also read and referred to the said Committee.

The applications of women for license to sell liquor will be heard by the Committee near Friday.

The first trial before the Board took place yesterday aftermoon. Sammel McGill made a complaint against Owen Kinney for selling liquor to Mrs. McGill while she was in a state of intoxication. A number of witnesses were examined, from when it appeared that although the women had been previously drinking the fact of drunkenness might reasonably have escaped the notice of the vender of liquors. Mr. Kinney did not see the woman, and affirms that he does not know her, although the injured husband says his wife has procured liquor at the same place upon credit. Decision not yet gives.

Anter some desultery debate the meeting adjourned.

The Great Singing Jubilee of the Charity Children and Orpheonists which was to have taken piace at the Acad-amy of Music on June 1, is now to be at the large hall of the Cooper Union, and will be given on Friday and Saturday, June 1 and 2, but, of course, with a reduced number of performers. We are assured that Mr. Jerome Hopkins is ex erting himself to the utmost to prevent any disappointment. and holders of box-tickets will be entitled to an additional number of admissions for their subscription

ASTRONOMICAL AND MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY .- A paper will be read before a section of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at their rooms, second floor Cooper Institute, this evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock, by S. De Witt Bloodgood, esq. Subject: "The Erection and Plan for an Astronomical and Magnetic Observatory in the City of New-York." The public are invited.

The great race for a purse and stake of \$1,500, mile heats, three in five, comes off to-day at 3 p. m. on the Fashion Course, between Geo. M. Patchen, jr., and Commodore Van-derbilt. The race excites much interest.

BULL'S HEAD .-- Beef is down again this week, and as one of the largest Western shippers has just begun to send 300 head per week, it is doubtful if speculators can manage the thing so heretofore—buying for a rise and combining to effect that end. Prices are generally ic. lower than last week, with a total of 6,100 cold. Sheep are in je, lower, but indicate an ingrorement. Hogs are also lower to day, selling at 10 je, 10 je. The weather favors the live stock trade, being cool and

[Announcements]

THE REFINEMENT OF BEAUTY .- In the whole walks THE REFIXEMENT OF BEAUTY.—In the Whole Walks of natural science there is but one combination of agents that act as a solvent upon the coloring matter deposited by the sun and air. That solvent is the celebrated Exat. De Paurs. Nothing sies has ever been discovered that discoves the coloring matter on the skin that is all. It is not a paint or corrective wash, but a delightful preparation that the most ecupations person may use without compunction. L. Harman, No. 622 Broadway, sole agent; mail orders should be addressed to

A NORTHERN SEAMSTRESS IN TEXAS.

Mr. Jawes L. Malone, writing from San Marcus. Texas, says:

"Five years ago I bought one of your machines at Austin, Texas. It has been running ever since, and has done the sewing for a family of 35 persons; besides, I might say, for a settlement. It has never had not one needle broken; and that was caused by a loop in the thread. My wife says it has done one TRUCKAND BOLLARS WORTH of sewing for her. It has never been out of order in any way, or cost case dimefor repairshop. Eventy Taxilty here, ways atwork, while others are at the repairshop. Eventy Taxilty here ways your Macrine."—[Letter to William & Girbs S. M. Co.

THOSE WHO SEEK THE SHADES OF HOBOKEN on Sunday, to imbide "Jersey Lightning," should wisely remain at home and enjoy KENTE EAST INDIA COPPER. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade at. DISPASES OF THE LUNGS AND THEOAT .- Dr. BROAD-

BENY can be consulted by invalids free for the above diseases every. Turspay and WEDNEEDAY at No. 678 Broadway, N. Y.

We challenge the world to find a house ever robbed when protected with the Burglan Alann Tribot. Fr. Six year. experience without a failure speaks volumes. E. Hormes, No. 724 Broadway.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph ..

Markets...Reported by Telegraph...

Oswego, May 22...Flour active, sales 2,000 bbls. at \$10 fer No. 1 Spring; \$11 75 # \$12 for Red Winter; \$14 50 fer Deutle Extra Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwankee Club held at \$2 10 # \$2 15. Corn more active; sales to day, 21,000 bush. No. 1. Rice, 10,000 bush. No. 1. 72c., 7300 bush. do., per sample, 07c.; 10,000 bush. No. 1. 72c., 7300 bush. Yellow, 72c., and 15,000 bush. do., to arrive, 74c. Osts quiet; Western held at 47c. Other Grains nominal. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Imports.—12 000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn. Conal Exports.—5,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn. Conal Exports.—5,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn. 14,000 bush. Oats, 10,500 bush. Peas.

CINCINNAVI, May 22...—Flour firmer. Wheat irregular. Provisions farmer. Mess Pork \$30 50. 600,000 pounds buik Meats sold at 154c. for Shoks, 124c. for Shohlers. Lard in moderate demand at 24 c. Gold 132. Whisky unchanged.

ST. LOUS. May 22...—Cotton 34 \$355c. for Middling. Flour and Wheat Enchanged. Cern advanced to 65 a 734c. Oats 432 45c. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

BUFFALO. May 22...—Flour firm; stock light. Wheat scarce and firm, No. 2 Milwankee, Spring, \$1 85. White Michigan, car lots, \$2 90 # \$31. Amber Michigan, \$2 75. No. 1 Milwankee, \$2 15. Corn. scarce and very firm; held at 71c. for No. 1 Milwal. Oats firm at 5c. Other grains quiet and nominal. Whisky inactive. Pork quiet at \$31. Lard, 22 c. Canal freights to New Yerk-Wheat, 15c. Corn. 11c., Oats, 71 27 [c. Imports.—10,517 bush. Oats. Canal exports.—\$12 bbls. Flour, 12,046 bash. Wheat, 50,055 bush. Corn., 22,155 bush. Oats. There are alloat on the canal, destined for tide water, leadaing shipment from Buffalo for 14 days anding May 21, and nine days from Oswego, ending May 21.—Flour, 154 889 bush.; Corn., 1,196 571 bush. Oats. Tourso, May 22..—Flour quiet. Wheat. 5 3 4 65; Oid 1 Tourso, May 22..—Flour quiet. Meat. 5 3 4 65.

Philadelphia Cattle Market-May 22.

Philadelpbia Cattle Market—May 22.

The supply of floef Cattle this week was but moderate, the offerings amounting to only 1,575 head. The demand was not very brisk, but prices remained unchanged. Sales were made at from \$15 to \$15 50 for prime and extra lots. Common Cattle sold at from \$13 to \$14 \$10 0 lb.

SHEET—This market was doll, the offerings being heavy. The number in market was 0,000, and prices actted, from 6 to 7 cents \$1 lb. gross, as to quality.

Hogs—The supply of Hogs was very good, amounting to \$250 head. At all the yards sales were made at from \$13 to \$14 50 \$7 100 lb. net.

COWS—The demand for Cows was not so good as the week previous, and prices had a downward tendency; 175 head were disposed of at from \$40 to \$70 for Springers, and from \$50 to \$55 for Milch Cows.

Passengers Arrived.

FROM CHARLESTON—in steamship Spragessa—Wm. F. Read and indy, Miss A. Roed, Miss J. Roed, Mrs. Pettee, Miss Griffien, W. R. Griffien, C. P. Emmerson, J. A. Noe, W. F. Barton, E. Eschici, Capt. C. H. Chilen, U. S. A.; Capt. Anderson, U. S. A. Liest, Holmes, U. S. A.; Liest, M. Martin, U. S. A.; George Pearse, J. E. Knight, and others in the steerage.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Gussie Teltair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with be, to Cam see H. Pierson modes to Charles H. Pierson.

Steamship South Carolins (U. S.), Garringe, Pensacola via Key
West, 6 days. West, 5 days.

Bark Avoca (Br.), of Liverpool, Westa, Bristol, Eng., 42 days, with from &c., to McCully & Marsh. Pay II., in last 42 lb, on 125, saw ship Belen R. Coper, boand By May 6, in last 42 lb, on 49 03, saw bork Virginia, boand E.

Bark Mary Longettis, Bowers, Apalachicola, 10 days, with action to J. T. B. Maxwell.

men (Hanow.), Pabet, Rie Janeiro, 56 days, with J. T. B. Maxwell.
Bart G. Kayphensen (Hanov.), Pabet, Rie Janeiro, 56 days, with
coffice to Demiston & Co.
Brig Tereses de Farris (Ital.), Maktao, Aspinwall, 44 days, with
nides to Hondley, Eno & Co.
Brig William Mash (of Commeallia, N. S.), McBride, Cow Bay, 8
days, with coal, to D. R. DeWolf & Co.
Brig Scio (of Barbados), Brown, Sagua, 13 days, with sugar, to
Miller & Houghton.
Brig Rach, Patty, Savannah, 3 days, with himber, to J. Bigler & Co.
Brig Charlette Back (of Orland), Gatt, Cicalinegos, 17 days, with
sugar, to B. P. Sherman & Co.
Sch. Clara (of Harrington), Paton, Jersenie, 22 days, with legwood,
&c., to Brett, Son & Co.
Lott where, East Whod, for Bosson in 2 days.
Schr. Sarah A. Read, Read, Philadelphia for Hartford.
WIND—At Sumet, NW.
BELOW.

WIND-At Susset, NW.

Brig Cognic fof Sunderland, from Nautes
Eriz Rose, of Sunderland,
Reig Centrator, from Unerbingus,
Brig Elessors Thompson, from Rio Janeiro.

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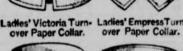
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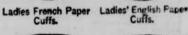




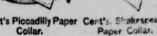














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